THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND NEGRO EMAN-CIPATION.

In our former communication, under this caption, we treated of some of the direct causes of West India depression generally, and of sugarplantation ruin especially. Our pen has long, owever, remained inactive, and would have done so, probably, longer, had we not been again urged nary production, upon the subject, which has lately issued from the mind of that would-be Carlyle. Pardon, dear reader, the infliction of such a word; but in these days of Carlyle-heromania, and of Germano-mystico-enthusiasm, we feel compelled to pay off the antiquated fanatic, the hyper-grammatical sentimentalist, in his own coin. Strange! that such a man, at once the apologist both for tyranny and revolution-for freedom in one race, and slavery in another, should presume to deal with a matter of which he can have the least possible acquaintance—whose only views of West India liberty or oppression was obtained by the perusal of stale Parliamentary reports, evalor manifestoes and remonstran-

se emancipated colonies themselves, we feel that we can do no better for the right guidance of the American mind, upon the great subject of Emancipation, than to simply state what those free negro laborers, the legitimate authors, the manufacturers proper, of "jungle savagery and malaria," have accomplished, morally and politically, in parts with which we have long been familiar, and where. for the elevation of their characters as social beings and immortal spirits, we trust we have successfully labored. As to the English mind, for which Carlyle is so peculiarly anxlous, we hand it over to the numerous well-disciplined and impartial writers, who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject, at home, for illustration, and who have doubtless, ere this, well eastigated the would-be Reformer-the kindred spirit with that precious evil-remedying and liberty-loving one which characterized the Cromwells and Napowww. of old The apologist for one Cromwellian massacres, at Drogheda and elsewhere, will of course justify the treatment of a Touissant L'Ouerture by the Corsican demi-fox, and recommend, ig the same breath, stripes, bonds, and death, like another Nero, for the newly enfranchised citizen—for a portion of the oppressed brother hood of man. We would respectfully suggest to our literary Goliath the future management of the almost abandoned slave mart of Gallinas. Mawkish sentimentalism! forscoth—Exeter Hall sympathy, and May-meeting piety indeed! which Mr. Sens@ Carlyle delights in exposing, are found at last to be his own folly, his own hypocrisy, his

But let us drop, for humanity's sake, this cynical vein, this degrading invective, which the peculiar style of our essayist forces us into, and deal somewhat with facts and figures, regarding, not the baneful, but the blessed effects of Hmancipaion among the colored races

Prior to 1838, the magnificent province of British Guiana our own immediate field of labor. stained but two towns and one village, along a sea coast of nearly two hundred miles, and a river ast of four times that distance—the interior, beyond a strip in cultivation, from three to ten miles, having no other inhabitants than the aboriginal Indian tribes and a few wood cutters. Georgetown, the capital, then contained something over 20 000 persons, nine-tenths of which were people of color. New Amsterdam, the countyown of Berbice, about 4,000, in the same proportion. These, with the little village of Mahaica, nodation and settlement of, at that period, 100,000 souls. 'Tis true, the patriarchal relation of mas-ter and slave had existed, and thereby provision had been made, as in happy(!) Virginia and Cuba, for the disposition of the planter's family around him. In such domestic circles, law and justice, up killing a white man, death! a white man, killing a negro, under an order of punishment, \$100 fine! (See Bancroft's Guiana) Thus was each planta-tion, as Daniel Webster or Henry Clay would now tell us, a bright and beautiful world within itself, to say nothing of cities, towns, and villages

Now, before we pursue our subject further, we appeal to the People of the United States to bear us out in the position that that country alone can be said to be truly flourishing, prosperous, and 500 to 2,000 souls, are springing up in every direction; while, on the other hand, the country or State possessing only few of such, dotted but here shanties, is properly the home of jungle, savage-ry, and malaria. What constitutes the difference etween the aspect of the Northern and Southern section of this Union, and raises the New England States to the highest position among the sisterhood, but this very feature? What strikes the mind of not only the American, but the European traveller, when crossing to the other shore of improving towns and villages.

Now, we admit that some sugar or coffee plantations in British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, nified the needy proprietor for his land, and now forms a labor market for the yet working estates. Partially drained swamps, and abandoned cane or coffee fields, worth only \$3 an acre, the Sovernment upset price, laid out in village lots, in num berless instances, as we shall presently show, have cording to situation, for half-acre lots. Here, in or more denominations, retail stores, smiths' forges, carpenter shops, and school-honses, while every species of handicraft is carried on proper

This "ball was set in motion" by 63 emancipated laborers purchasing plantation Northbrook for \$10,000, on the east coast of the county of Demerara, about twenty miles from the city of Georgetown, where they founded the flourishing village of Victoria, as a token of gratitude, and at the same time some memento of the freedom and happiness which they now enjoyed. The Retraite, on the banks of the Demerara river, above Georgetown. Den Amstel, east coast of and Dartmouth, (par excellence, Quacco-town,) on the west coast of Essequibo. Hopetown, Litchfield, Ithaca, Blairmont, Stanleytown, with several others on the rivers or sea coasts of Berbice county, all have sprung up since that period, while the hamlets of Abari and Mahaiconi, with the village of Mahaica, have kept pace with the im-provements around them. All the above villages are well laid out by sworn land-surveyors, and

contain from 50 to 200 houses, with a varying population of from 200 to 1800 souls.

Although, then, from various causes, 50 of the 200 sugar estates, and 50 of the 100 coffee plantations, have been abandoned during the last twelve years, yet for these, and on the site of many of them for the same period, nearly 30 villages like the above have sprung up, while the population of the colony generally, and of the city of George-town and New Amsterdam, the ports of entry in the same ratio, has increased 20 per cent. Here, then, we indeed find carried out the truly repubthe greatest good of the greatest number. However such philosophers or philanthropists as Carlyle may sneer, we may plainly see that a crisis in the annals of negro domestic slavery has arrived, and that a great work is begun, for the enfranchise-ment and enlightenment of the oppressed and de-

graded colored race.

We cannot do better than to conclude an arti-

through the periods of slavery-apprenticeship and freedom for sixteen years faithfully among them: I have been much struck, as I passed from parish to parish in British Guiana, with the appearance of the people, with the respectability of their dress, and with the quietness and propriety of their demeanor. Their behaviour at the consecration of the several churches and chapel-schools and burial-grounds, and whilst partaking in or witnessing the rite of confirmation, was serious and becoming; whilst the promptness and largeness of their pecuniary subscriptions to the several places of public worship and religious instruction manifest the piety of their feelings and the personal comfort of their present condition. to the path of duty by a notice of that extraordi- At one temporary chapel of ease, the sum of £50 sterling (or \$240) was collected for the purchase of an organ, in the course of two hours from the lately issued from the mind of that would-be time it was mentioned to them. At the church arch-radice-philosophico-transcendentalist, Thosof St. Swithin's, no less a sum than thirty joes (equal to \$212) was raised for the enclosure with iron rails of the tomb of their deceased minister a proof not less of pecuniary competence than of a tender and grateful recollection. And at the Kitty Chapel school, the liquidation of the debt of £150 sterling has been undertaken by the people of the surrounding estates, to secure its ediate consecration. At St. Saviour's, on the ferred to as above,) the laborers on six of the neighboring estates contributed towards the erec-When the laboring classes of any comearnings so holily and usefully, there must be a smrit working within them which a 'er judi-

cos wich which the commercial cities of Europe in the course and all all cities of Europe in the course and all cities of Europe in the course and all cities of Europe in the course and all cities and

* A charge delivered to the Clergy of the English Church a British Guians, by the Right Rev. Dr. Caleston. Univ. n British Guians, by the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, Bisho f Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, in 1839. Ulster County, N. Y., 1850.

For the National Era. QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No. 1. On the 17th day of September, 1787, the United On the 17th day of September, 1787, the United States Constitution was agreed to in the Federal Convention, previously appointed by the States, pursuant to the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, and transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled; and on the 28th of that month, it was, by the Congress aforesaid, submitted to Conventions called in the several States for its ratification or rejection. On the 21st of June, 1788, nine States, including Maryland, having ratified it, pursuant to its seventh and, having ratined it, pursuant to its seventh article, it became binding upon and between the nice. Over Maryland, therefore, it was infull force, from and after the 21st of June, 1788. On the 13th day of September, 1788, two more States having ratified it, it was determined by the Congress of the Congression that the Constant tion had been established, and that on the 4th day of March, 1789, the Legislative and Executive officers elected under it should be sworn into their respective offices. The United States having under the Constitution become an entity or body politic, from the 21st June, 1788, the State of Maryland, on the 23d day of December thereafter, passed "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square, in this State, for the seat of Government of the United States," by which that State granted and conveyed to the United States the domain and dominion therein, and placed such

District beyond its jurisdiction for any purpose.
On the 16th day of July, 1790, Congress, at its second session, accepted of such cession, by the "Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States;" and thereby the United States agreed with the inhabitants on the soil, to protect them according to the terms of the fundamental law of its being, in consideration of their allegiance.

The District of Columbia, as it now is, was accordingly located; and its lines and boundaries

particularly established, by a proclamation of the President, March 30, 1791.

The cession and acceptance of such District cery, the haunt of the most depraved persons in placed it beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the State of Maryland; and over it that State had school, on the 1st of last June. Cleanlings being no power or sovereignty whatever. No tribunal of that State could sit there, no officer thereof had authority, and no process issued in its name had validity or force, or could be executed there; and population about 600, and a sort of half-way post between the above towns, (some seventy miles all its laws, statutory or other, from that moment, became null and void, having no force or validity whatever. The only foundation and authority the laws of Maryland, at that time, for holding any person as a slave, was the following statute, enacted in 1715: "All negroes and other slaves, already imported, or hereafter to be imported into this Province, (District,) and all children now

> This statute, having no force or validity in the District, after such cession and acceptance, it follows, that every person then in the District, uncharged with and unconvicted of crime, was free, whatever his origin or color. And no enactments of Maryland, made after such cession (which was absolute and unqualified) and accept-ance, could possibly have the least force or effect in such District; and the statute she passed on the 19th of December, 1791, attempting to enact that "the jurisdiction of the laws of this State, over the persons and property of individuals re-siding in the limits of the cession aforesaid, (the present District of Columbia,) shall not cease and letermine, unless Congress shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the Govern-ment of the United States," was therefore a per-

feet nullity.

Maryland had no more right or authority to legislate, execute, or interpret law in such District, from and after July 16, 1790, than she had territory of the District had ceased to be a part of diction—the people on the soil owed her no allegi-ance, were not her subjects or citizens, and none abandoned, but a village in numberless instances of her officers could go there to enforce her authe District, after its cession and acceptance; but, from that moment, the Congress, without any express grant of power, as the legislative body of the United States, would necessarily have had exclusive power to legislate over the District, been competent to dispose of its soil, and govern its people, or declare and protect their rights, and regulate the taking, holding, and transmitting of

By the seventeenth subdivision of section eighth of article first of the Constitution, the People granted Congress the power "to exercise exclu-sive legislation, in all cases whatever, over such every species of handicraft is carried on proper to the requirements of those colonies which British manufactures do not, in all cases, supply.

In the province of British Guiana, for fourteen months following August 1st, 1838, seventy-four new rural stores were opened, and 267 building lots were conveyed to laborers at that date emancipated, and cottages erected thereon—cottages avoid an exception to the rule, that Congress was to have no powers available to the rule, that Congress was to have no powers available to the rule, that Congress was to have no powers and the rule of the case since succeeded by thousands, and which, for to have no powers save what was expressly grant-comfort, &c., would be palaces for one half the ed in the Constitution. Yet, before Congress had Irish population in the mining and manufacturing towns of New York or Pennsylvania. exercised this power, and from the moment of the cession and acceptance, the only law of the District was the law of Nature, the provisions of the Constitution, and so much of the common law as

cially innocent persons, such enslavement being in contravention of the social compact entered into between the people on the soil and the United States, on the acceptance of the cession by the latter-being repugnant to the object for the establishment of which the power was granted, Essequibo county. The vinages of Fabrit, Essequibo Campbelltown, in the island of Sequan. River Essequibo, Fredericksburg and Zealandin Wakenaan island adjoining. Catherinesburg, Queenstown, Williamstown, Danielstown, ject toward the establishment of which the power thus granted must be exercised. "We, the People of the United States of America, in order . . to establish justice, . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do

The following are express restraints or inhibitions upon the exercise by Congress of such power imposed by the People, in subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 9, article 1, of the Constitution:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus

shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall

be passed." withdraw protection, without judicial trial, from one or more persons, by legislatively declaring his property forfeited and his blood eternally disinheritable. Yet, in declaring the punishment of treason, Congress can declare the convict's property forfeited, and his blood corrupted during his own life. Ex post facto laws are those which render acts mainly when the nets punishable when, or in a manner in which, they were not, when they were committed, and relate to criminal and penal, and not civil proceedings; and, like bills of attainder, are essentially

tially unjust and subversive of the first princi-ples on which political society is based. If, there-We cannot do better than to conclude an article, designed to refute the historical calumny, facto laws, for the stronger reason, it hath no more that emancipation in the British West Indies is no social, moral, or religious good, in the words of a benevolent and distinguished prelate of the English church, now lately deceased, who labored

sonal liberty, inasmuch as by it every person is discharged from "nli manner of illegal imprison-ment" under color of national authority, cannot be suspended by Congress, except in time of do-mestic or foreign war, when the public safety may require it. The inherent constitutionally investigating power, which is perpetually correcting the errors of the head and hands of the Government, as the conscience of the Constitution, is not to be suppressed as the head may will, and will not down at the bidding of Congress. It was thus particularly preserved as a guard or bul-wark against usurpation of power adverse to per-

sonal liberty.

The act of Congress, approved July 16, 1790—
which assumed to enact that "the operation of the
laws of Maryland, within the District of Columbia, shall not be offected by the acceptance of
the United States of the said District, for the permuent seat of Government of the United States, until the time fixed for the removal of the seat of Government to the said District, and un-til Congress shall otherwise by law provide," so concerned—was a gross and complete usurpation of power, never resulting or granted; but which, on the contrary, Congress was essentially re-strained from exercising. It was, therefore, so far void, and all persons thus illegally restrain-ed of their liberty have a right to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Thus all persons in such District, who were uncharged with or unconvicted of crime, were legally free from the moment of such cession or acceptance, and that the United States were also incompetent to enslave them;

and as a necessary consequence, that all of the statute laws of Maryland declaring critical words or concerning slaves, are no longer of any validity whatever, simply because there are and can be welcometable.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Reformation of the Causeway-Five Points of New

for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a monument about to be erected to the memory of Wells and McComas, who, it is said, shot General Ross, the commander of the British forces at North Point. But we are to have moral monuments amongst us that will out-top these in their skysporting and heaven'y imidade Ton Stato-the reformation on the Causeway in our city. Stimulated by what the religious people of New York ing a reformation at the Five Points, in that city, the moral condition of our Causeway was taken into consideration, a meeting was called, and our philanthropists are proceeding on the David Crocket maxim, and going "ahead" accordingly. The property on the Causeway has already advanced fifty per cent. in consequence of the move to get up a Sunday school in that locality, and a handsome sum has already been subscribed.

To give your readers some idea of what has been done in New York by the Methodists in the Five-Points reformation, it is well to state from information before me, from a friend in the Empire city, that the Ladies' Home Missionary Society commenced the work by appointing the Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Methodist church, their agent Like a good man and true, he immediately went to work. And the first thing he did was to locate himself in that neighborhood some four months since. He hired a corner store, a notorious groschool, on the 1st of last June. Cleanliness being properly a virtue in this philanthropic gentleman's estimation, he had some fifty or more of the children in his school, redeemed from sloth and with the fact that idleness is the parent of crime.

it. Many women soon applied, to whom he gave sewing, and he has one hundred and twenty employed. Men also applied, and he obtained situations for them. He has formed a Temperance Society, and already six hundred signatures have been obtained to the total abstinence pledge, bravely. He has hired three houses, and has the aid and advice of fifty ladies and gentlemen in Sabbath school labors. Under Mr. Pease's direction, religious exercises are had three times on each Sabbath, Sunday School is held twice, and he has established a Singing School on Wednesday evenings. At this Singing School it is con. sidered a privilege to attend; and tickets of admittance are given accordingly to the best Sun-

day School scholars. years ago in this city, but who was, I believe, originally from the East, published a volume of poems, and among other good things in it, was of the work itself. It contains no statement of one, startling in its name to the nerves of such as the preacher, in addressing, said, that if they did not all repent, and mend their ways, they would certainly go to a place which he would not attempts no discussion of principles or facts; but mention by name to so refined an audience, but which had much point in it. It was called "The Devil a Fishing;" and, like the celebrated "Devil's Morning Walk" of Coloridge, it described the Spirit of Evil at work among men. Osborne's poem goes on to show how "the gentle-man in black" fished, and with what he baited his hook.. He caught a belle with a ribbon, a lawyer with a fee for bait, &c, but, says he,

"The idler pleases me the best, lie bites the naked book."

This is true. And be blessings upon that benevolent gentleman who first thought of establishing Sunday schools, from beholding the idle
children running at large in vice and profanity
on the Sabbath day. Yesterday, (Sunday,) in
the middle of the day, in one of our most frequented streets, (Lombard,) I saw a number of boys, who had abstracted a rope from a store on Cheapside, by uncoiling it through a broken pane of glass, and who had attached it to a hand-cart, playing fire engine, by dragging the cart through the street, and whooping and yelling at the top of their voices. If left unchecked in their ca-reer, it requires no prophecy to foresee the peni-tentiary, perhaps the gallows, as the fate of more than one of those boys, and shame, and crime, and sorrow, and degradation, the lot of most of them. It may be that some of these poor boys have nobody to care for them, reminding one of the sad lines that Savage the poet, (whose biography, by Dr. Johnson, is one of the best in the language, and who in his early London life was his companion) has written of himself:

"No mother's care
Shielded my infant innocence with prayer;
No father's guardian hand my youth maintained.
Called forth my virtues, or from vice restrained."

The more need is there, then, that society should care for them. If we expect to maintain free institutions, we must have an enlightened and virtuous people.

Again, we have been profiting by an example which we should have set. With religious observances, and with a large attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of Cincinnati, and particularly of the former, the Cincinnati House of Refuge was dedicated on the 7th of this month The ceremony took place, as I learn from a friend, in the chapel of the building. The audience was composed of the directors of the institution, members of the court and of the bar, clergymen of various denominatious, the mayor, and, as I have said, the ladies, and many of the most distin-guished gentlemen of the vicinity. The venera-ble Dr. Beecher offered up a most appropriate prayer, and the address was delivered by Mr. Taft, of the bar. Among other things, the speaker said: "The first House of Refuge in this country was erected in Philadelphia. New York and Boston soon followed, as also New Orleans, though the building was soon after burnt. Bultimore

has not, as yet, established such an institution."
The intention is to place all children charged with rime in this institution, so that the evil example of the contact and association with hardened offenders may not be their fate. The system is an experiment. In New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, it has been tried; in those institutions, threefourths of the children have been reclaimed; and where the officers of the establishment have en-tire control of them, nine-tenths, their reforma-tion being generally effected in two years, often in one. But for these Houses of Refuge, it is

ter late than never."

The Fair of our Maryland Institute is attracting great attention. It is crowded daily and night-ly. Three nights since it was so crowded that the visiters on the stairway were stopped ten minutes at a time, the passage up and down being entirely blocked up.

Our cattle show attracted a great number of Our cattle show attracted a great number of strangers to the city; all our hotels were crowded, and our streets presented almost entirely a different looking set of people. Farmers from all parts of our State visited it, and they expressed themselves very much gratified by what they saw and learned, and many of them were certainly surprised at the many improvements exhibited and the fine stock presented.

By the bye, speaking of moral reformation, we have an evil here in our elections which cries aloud for reformation, and for the infliction of heavy punishment. Many of your readers, perchance, have never heard of the system of "coop-

chance, have never heard of the system of "cooping," which exists here in our elections to an extent that no one not on the spot and observant of such matters would believe. This "cooping" is nothing more or less than catching persons on the eve of an election, and keeping them in confinement until after the election, or compelling them to vote for the many Hanges were cheered.

ties, and voters taken there by force or fraud. If liquor or money could win them to the purposes of the party cooping them, they were taken to the polls accordingly. If they could not be coaxed, or threatened, or made drank enough for the purpose of obtaining their votes, they were kept in duress until after the election, so that Reformation of the Causeway-Five Points of New York-Sabbath breaking-House of Refuge-Fair and Cattle Show-"Cooping."

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:

We have a monument here to the Father of his Country, another to the Defenders of our city in the last war at North Point, and some days since we had a brilliant procession of citizens and citizen soldiers, together with the United States military from Fort McHenry, who all turned out for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a states and independent of the watch-house, and got his keepers to let him have writing materials. They did so for the sake of finding out who he was, for they discovered that he was a stranger, and shy as to the matter of his identity. The letter was to one of our first lawyers from his brother chip, begging him to come and bail him out, and setting forth his case. The "coopers" opened the letter, and finding The "coopers" opened the letter, and finding out who their prisoner was, they plied him with liquor till the next morning—which was the morning of the election—and, as the story goes, see what a crying evil this is, and comment is un-

the Government. By Thaddens Allen. In three volumes Roston: George W. Briggs.

The first volume of this work was issued from the press nearly a year ago. It professes to be an Inquiry upon the subjects named in the title, but is, in reality, merely a collection of papers and documents copied from the correspondence of the leading men of the Revolution, from the proceedings of the Continental Congress and of the Provincial Legislatures, and from the Life and Writings of Washington. These papers, it is true, relate to the subjects indicated in the title, and are arranged so as to impart a great amount of interesting and valuable information. and it is in this particular that the merit of the book consists. It is a sort of scrap-book of things relating to the men of the Revolution, and the part they had in the formation of the American Union. The preface and introduction comprise about all the original matter the book contains, and are written in a very inflated and unintellible style. 'The following specimen will illustrate

"It is deemed proper in due candor to add, ragged, miserable children hereabouts clothed decently, and he opened his Sunday school with effects, is a result of some labor in a broad and lamts, 224—Graduates, 65. prolific field which, lacking ways of access, was misty view; and which, since new-made and other objects many and various beset its now more nu-merous avenues, is too little seen or sought by us, and hence too little known—a field which there fore claims greater and better labors of the able and more competent, to cull and select its original, genuine and restoring fruits of mature experience; to gather them as prepared, preserved, and left there by the enlightened, expanded, and forecasting patriotism of those Elder Fathers; and finally to dispense them to the well-meaning many, who, long accustomed to feed on the false or spurious because they knew or could obtain no better, so much more need now, and in proportionately augmented measure, a free, common

There are perhaps half a dozen pages of original matter scattered through the volume, comprising the preface, introduction to the second and third numbers, and short notes, in a style correspondgin to the above, which I have quoted, punctuation and all, as it stands in the original. With the exception of this, the book is made up of collections and extracts, without even the merit of a S. Osborne, a poet of some reputation in his had only claimed to edit these papers, and given day, who flourished some twenty or twenty-five them to the world with a preface and introduction, it would have given a more correct idea of the service he has rendered the public, and also leaves them to interpret themselves, undigested and unapplied to any of the great questions that have arisen under the operation of the Government since the formation of the American Union. It is possible that something of this kind is contemplated in the part of the work yet to appear, but no indication of it is given in this volume It may be of some service to politicians and political writers as a book of reference, but will hardly gain a place in the permanent literature of the country. The publisher deserves credit for the substantial form and manner in which he has brought out this volume of the work.

West Bridgewater, Mass.

ORANGEVILLE, N. Y., January 28, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Nothing can be more manifest tha the tendency among popular writers, whether the subject be fact or fancy, to adorn their production with Latin, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and occasionally Greek passages. As German is already done up for English readers in English types, and as I suppose Greek soon will be, I am looking for an increased use of these languages. But I regard the new types as a decided favor for

the general reader, since he will be able to read the gibberish, if he cannot understand it. There are thus five languages which our writers seem to think is proprable to use at plensure But, to persons not guilty of this literary sin, and to those who cannot read these straking passages and phrases, it does not seem so bery profitable, or even pardonable. A grosser insult cannot be offered, than to speak to a man in a language you know he cannot understand-especial

o justify his ignorance of the language used. No individual need be told that there is no newspaper, or literary publication—no novel, or history, or any book for general reading—one in fifty of whose readers can understand a sentence in either of those languages; not one in a hundred, that can understand any two of them; not one in five hundred, that can read any three of the languages; not one in a thousand, that can read four of them; not one in five thousand, that can read them all. And, further, of the number who can read one or more of these languages, very few are so familiar with them that they can detect the wit or pith of a remarkable passage, without recourse to their lexicons; and perhaps even then they miss the

special wit, because it stands alone.

Such being a fair representation of the ability of community at large, with respect to other languages than their own, it may justly be asked, what can it be, short of deliberate insult, or extravagant pedantry, in one who is writing for the "million," to interlard his production with free

casy to conceive what would have been the fate of its inmates. It is confessed that the words, "Baltimore has not yet established such an institution," would have struck most painfully on our moral sense, (and it did strike us painfully as it is,) were we not able to say to the Queen City, that we have here commenced a similar good work, and the completion of theirs so properly celebrated, shall nerve us to renewed efforts. "Better late than never." vantes; you are thrown into "the shade" by one dash of the pen, in the delicate fingers of some boarding-school miss of sixteen, who has taken les-sons six weeks in Italian. I pity thee, thou learned man, but I cannot help thee. You ought to know batter. Now, indeed, it must be very trying to be better. Now, indeed, it must be very trying to be headed by one who knows just enough to head you, and no more. I would like to know just how these writers feel, when they meet with a passage they don't understand; or do they "know it uli," and so never meet with such accidents? Why this resort to other languages besides our own? Is this one reason? Writers who become

own? Is this one reason? Writers who become popular, become likewise so thoroughly imbued with pedantry, that they are painfully impelled to let the depth and breadth of their abilities be known. Is it a fire shut up in their bones, and is every evidence they give of their learning an assuaging cooling breath to those fires? And can they not deny themselves that luxury? Do they also suppose that those who cannot read the passage in the language in which they write it, will think it a stronger, more pointed and vigorous passage than they would if they could read it? Do they think to compel the one who translates it to make a "smart" saying of it, or be chargeable with not having given the full meaning? They will make slight gain by this mode of bolstering up their weakness.

it to make a "smart" suying of it, or be chargeable with not having given the full meaning? They will make slight gain by this mode of bolstering up their weakness.

Supportive evidence at law that a writer who can appropriate the supportive evidence at law that a writer who can be supported by the surface of such a claim. It would go very far to prove that he was not same, too sane perhaps for a strangacket, but not same enough for a common sense man, or to prove him a notorious pedant.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each with a surface who can appropriate and produced and price to subscribe the surface and produced stream and ponderous treat sets to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it possible to the support to call renews at attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz.

jacket, but not same, too same perhaps for a stratjacket, but not same enough for a common sense
man, or to prove him a notorious pedant.

Is it possible that any individual ever thought
that a fact or figure ever could make a desper or
more agreeable impression, if expressed in French
or Italian, for English readers, than in strong,
nervous old Saxon, or modern English? Is our
language so rough or barren, that the rich or delicate thoughts, the love or hate of an author, can-not be expressed by it? If so, let it be revised, improved, and enlarged, if need be, to ten volumes, large as Webster's last, but let it still be English. If a man must use Spanish, let him find a Spaniard, and talk it "to" him. Would it not be a saving, on the whole, if writers, when they are about to inflict a German passage on their readers, would let the passage go, but enclose in brackets an explanation like this—"Gentle reader, I have a most exquisite German passage in my head—it would give you a most convincing proof of my taste and skill, but modesty forbids—it is more than probable you cannot read it, and I will not give you needless pain." But, Dr., if we must

origin of the Leading Men in the Origination of the American Union, and in the Formation and Alministration of the Government. By Thaddens Allen. In three volumes a politicary one. He who can translate a passage, a solitary one He who can translate a passage does not nish to meet with it; he who cannot, hates the sight of it. In this matter, I write in behalf of all who are as ignorant as myself, and a multitude who are not.

tude who are not.

Will not the press generally help those who cannot help themselves in this abuse of privilege?

Yours, truly.

C. H. B. Yours, truly,

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THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged HORATIO P. GAT.

and Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry

Medicine.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy only and Surgleal Prosecutor.

A gratuitous and preliminary course of lectures will communice on the first Monday in October; at the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Tickets to a full course of lectures, \$90 in advance, (or well-endorsed note for \$70;) to two or more full courses of lectures, \$100 in advance. Marriculation ticket, \$5; Graduation \$15; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5; (anatomical material abundant) thospital ricket, \$5, which gives access to the clinical lectures of the extensive Commercial Hospital. Board from \$2 to \$250 per week. Students occasionally board themselves, in clubs, for one-half of this amount.

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diseases, less than two percent.
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WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Lang, Columbus, Oblo. Office in Platt's newbuilding, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28. PROGRESS PAMPHLETS.

There is a fount about to stream,
There is a light about to beam,
There is a warmth about to flow,
There is a flower about to blow,
There is a midulght blackness changing Into gray:
Men of thought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

Ald the dawning, tongue and pen;
Ald it, hopes of honest men;
Ald it, paper; aid it type;
Ald it, for the hour is ripe—
And our exruest must not slacken
Into play;
Men of hought, and men of action,
Clear the way!

L. A HINE will soon issue the first of a series of original Pamphlets, numbering from one to fifteen, more oless, containing thirty-two actavo pages, stereotyped, printe in the best style, and bound in durable covers. These pamphlets will be entitled as follows:

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and he looks to his friends for aid in this enterprise. He akes no contribution, but hopes that those ho believe he is able to produce such pamphlets as the age and the welfare of the race demand, will secure a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expense.

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Lovell.

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JOHN HOOKER.
Sept. 12-1y

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Sept. 19—3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

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